

RANDALL'S
TABULATED
U. S. HISTORY

E
178
2
R18

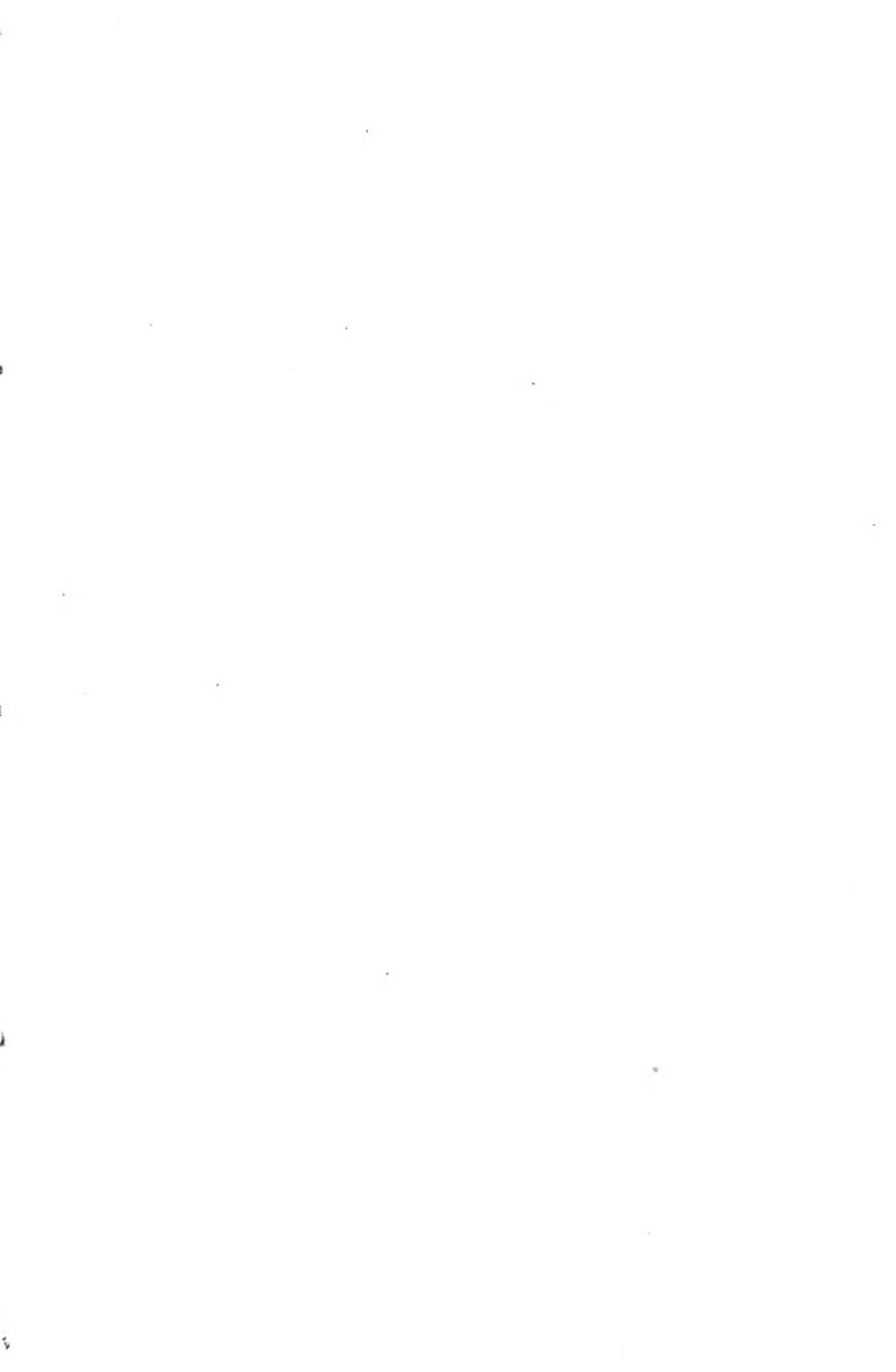
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Chapt. E178 Copyright 1901

Shelf 2

R18

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

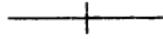


RANDALL'S

TABULATED

UNITED STATES

HISTORY.



250-2

LIMA, OHIO:
EVENING TIMES, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1885.

COPYRIGHT,

1885.

By DONALD NELSON

In the Office of the Librarian of Congress,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

116
1885

PREFACE.

It has been the experience of the author, through a long course of study, and also as a teacher, to learn that the study of history to pupils is a dry and tedious undertaking, and that this dislike is owing to the fact that the histories heretofore published for the common schools contain too many words for the amount of matter. Very often pupils have to read five or six pages to learn what might have been expressed in twenty words; this not only confuses him in learning his lesson, but takes time from his other studies. Therefore, in presenting this little book to the public, we hope to lay a true foundation for the study of United States History in as few words as possible. The author will consider it a great favor to be informed of whatever mistakes may have been made in the preparation of this work.

DON W. RANDALL.

THE TIMES CO.,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
LIMA, OHIO.
1885.

LESSON I.

KINDS OF HISTORY.

Q. What is history ?

A. A record of the past.

Q. How is history generally divided ?

A. Into two principal kinds—Ancient and Modern ; these are subdivided into Civil, Sacred and Profane.

Q. What is Ancient history ?

A. A record of events from the creation of the World to the birth of Christ.

Q. What is Modern history ?

A. A record of events from the birth of Christ to the present time.

Q. What is Civil history ?

A. A history of empires, kingdoms and states.

Q. What is Sacred history ?

A. It is that which is recorded in the Bible.

Q. What is Profane history ?

A. It is a history of fabulous gods and heroes of antiquity.

Kinds of History. {
 Ancient. { Civil.
 Sacred.
 Profane.
 Modern. { Civil.
 Sacred.
 Profane.

LESSON II.

HISTORY OF AMERICA PREVIOUS TO COLUMBUS' DISCOVERIES.

America was called by the Northmen "Vinland."

Herjulfson, a Norse navigator, discovered Labrador in the year 986.

Leif Erickson, in 1001, discovered { Labrador.
Massachusetts.
Rhode Island.
New York Harbor, so said.

Thorwald Erickson, in 1002, discovered { Maine.
Massachusetts.

Thorstein Erickson, in 1005, discovered America.

Thorfinn Karlsefne, in 1007, discovered { Massachusetts.
Rhode Island.
Virginia, so said.

In 1347 a Norwegian ship visited Labrador and the northeastern part of the U. S.

In 1350 Greenland and Vinland were depopulated by a great plague which spread thither from Norway. From that time the history of the New World ceased until Columbus discovered San Salvador.

PRONUNCIATIONS.

Herjulfson	Har-yoolf-sun
Erickson	Er-icks-sun
Thorfinn Karlsefne	Tor-fin Kahrl-sef-ne

LESSON III.

THE ELEVEN FAMILIES INTO WHICH THE AMERICAN INDIANS WERE DIVIDED AT THE DISCOVERY MADE BY COLUMBUS.

Name.	(Commit, Spell and Pronounce.)	Pronunciation.
Iroquois		Ir-o-kwah
Algonquin		Al-zohn-ken
Cherokee		Cher-o-ke
Catawba		Ka-ta-ba
Mobilian		Mo-bel-yan

Dakota	Da-ko-ta
Athapascan	Ath-a-pas-kan
Shoshone	Shos-hon
Esquimaux	Es-ki-mo
Aztec	Az-tek
Mayas	Ma-az

LESSON IV.

NAMES OF NOTED INDIANS.

(Commit and Spell.)

Red Jacket.	Black Hawk.	Pontiac.
Joseph Brant.	Powhatan.	Pocahontas, the
Metacomet, called	Osceola.	daughter of Pow-
King Philip.	Massasoit.	hatan.
Tecumseh.	Opecancanough.	Montezuma.

LESSON V.

THE EARLY DISCOVERERS.

NAME.	NATION.	DISCOVERY.	DATE.
Columbus	Spanish	West Indies . . .	Oct. 12, 1492
Columbus	Spanish	South America . .	Aug. 1, 1498
John Cabot	English	North America . .	1497.
James Cartier	French	St. Lawrence river	1534.
Juan Ponce de Leon	Spanish	Florida	1512.
De Soto	Spanish	Mississippi river .	1541.
Balboa	Spanish	Pacific Ocean . .	1513.
Fernandes de Cordova	Spanish	Yucatan	1517.
Samuel de Champlain	French	Lake Champlain .	1609.

PRONUNCIATIONS.

James Cartier	James Kar-te-a
Juan Ponce de Leon	Hoo-an-pon-tha-da-la-on

LESSON VI.

Name of Explorer.	Under what Authority.	THE EXPLORATION.	Time.
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.	Isabella, queen of Castile.	Started on his first voyage to America from the port of Palos, August 3, 1492; discovered Guanahani, or San Salvador, October 12, 1492; discovered Cuba, October 28, 1492. Made a second voyage, 1493, discovering the Windward group, and the islands of Jamaica and Porto Rico. Made a third voyage, 1498, discovering the mainland of South America, near the mouth of the Oronoco. Made a fourth voyage (date unknown) exploring the West Indies and a part of the coast of Darien. Died May 20, 1506.	About 14 Years.
JUAN PONCE DE LEON. <small>(Hoo-an-pon-tha-dala-on.)</small>	His own private expedition.	Set sail from Porto Rico in 1512; discovered and named Florida; explored the country and returned to Porto Rico. The king of Spain rewarded de Leon with the governorship of Florida. He reached his province in 1521, but was soon mortally wounded by the natives, in a battle, and carried to Cuba to die.	9 Years.

LESSON VII.

Name of Explorer.	Under what Authority.	THE EXPLORATION.	Time.
FERDINAND MAGELLAN.	Charles V. of Spain.	<p>He started from Seville in August, 1519; explored the coast of South America; discovered and named the strait of Magellan. Passed into the Pacific and discovered several groups of islands; was killed in a battle with the natives of the Philippine islands, in 1520. The crew reached Spain in September, 1522. This was the first circumnavigation of the Globe.</p>	About 3 Years.
DE NARVAEZ. (Da-nahr-va-eth.)	Charles V. of Spain.	<p>He was appointed governor of Florida by Charles V. of Spain. Arrived at Florida in April, 1528, with 260 soldiers and 40 horsemen; wandered several years in the swamps in search of gold; put to sea, arriving six years afterward at San Miguel, on the Pacific coast, with only four survivors. De Narvaez was among the lost.</p>	Not known.

LESSON VIII.

Name of Explorer.	Under what Authority.	THE EXPLORATION.	Time.
FERNANDO DE SOTO.	Charles V. of Spain.	<p>He was a Spanish explorer. He selected an army of 600 men to explore and colonize Florida. He left the harbor of San Lucar in 1537 and soon came to Cuba. Leaving Havana in October, 1539, shortly after landed at Tampa Bay. They spent the winter on the banks of the Flint River. In 1540 they were all lost in the forest by a crazy Indian guide. They discovered the Mississippi River, near the southern boundary of Tennessee, 1541. They explored considerable of country west of the great river. De Soto died of a fever and was buried in the Mississippi river, near Natchez, 1542. De Soto named Moscoso as his successor. On the 2d day of July, 1543, they started for the gulf of Mexico, finally reaching the settlement at the mouth of the River of Palms.</p>	About 6 Years.

LESSON IX.

Name of Explorer.	Under what Authority.	THE EXPLORATION.	Time.
GASPER COR- TEREAL .	King of Portugal	In the summer of 1541, with two vessels, made a voy- age to America. Reached Maine in July and explored about 700 miles of the coast. Kidnapped 50 Indians and took them to Portugal and sold them for slaves	Unknown
GIOVANNI VERAZZANO. (Jo-van-nee Ver-rat- za-no.)	Francis I. king of France.	In the year 1524 he ex- plored the eastern part of U. S. in search of a passage to Catha (or China). Enter- ed and explored New York Bay; named the country which he explored New France. Gives us the earli- est description of the eastern borders of the United States.	About 6 months.

LESSON X.

Name of Explorer.	Under what Authority.	THE EXPLORATION.	Time.
JAMES CARTIER. (Kar-te-a.)	King of France.	<p>He arrived at Newfoundland, May 10, 1534; circumnavigated the island; crossed the gulf of St. Lawrence; discovered and named the St. Lawrence river and the bays of Chaleur and Gaspe. Supposing himself to be on a direct course to China he sailed up the St. Lawrence until he could see land on either side. Made a second voyage in 1535, discovering the island of Montreal. Spent the winter at Orleans, which he named the Isle of Bacchus. Made attempts at colonization, which proved to be a failure, and he and his crew returned home.</p>	About 1 Year and 2 Months.

LESSON XI.

Name of Explorer.	Under what Authority.	THE EXPLORATION.	Time.
SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.	Henry IV. of France.	<p>Crossed the Atlantic in 1603 for the purpose of establishing a trading post on the St. Lawrence river. Sailed up the river and selected the place where Quebec now stands upon which to build a fort. Returned to France and published an account of his explorations.</p> <p>In 1608 he again came to America and, July 3d, laid the foundation of Quebec. In 1609 he discovered Lake Champlain. In 1615 discovered Lakes Huron and Ontario. Became governor of Quebec. Died, 1635.</p>	About 32 Years.

LESSON XII.

SETTLEMENT OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

Q. Who were the Huguenots?

A. They were French Protestants who came to Florida to avoid religious persecution.

Q. Where did they begin their settlement?

A. On the bank of the river St. John.

Q. What was the fate of this colony?

A. It was destroyed by Pedro Melendez, who, with 500 soldiers, massacred 142 men, women and children.

Q. What did Melendez say he murdered them for?

A. He said not because they were French, but because they were Protestants.

Q. What did Melendez do with several hundred of the Huguenots who had resorted to their vessels at sea?

A. After surrendering through the promises of Melendez, he had them murdered in cold blood.

Q. What town did Melendez found?

A. St Augustine, the oldest town in the U. S., 1565.

Q. What did Gascon Dominique de Gourgues do?

A. He sold his own property and procured three vessels, and with 150 men, sailed for Florida; and with the help of the Indians, captured the Spanish forts upon the river May (or St. John).

Q. What was done with the prisoners?

A. They were hanged upon the tree under which Melendez had murdered the Huguenots.

PRONUNCIATIONS.

Huguenots Hu-ge-nots

Melendez Mel-en-dez

Gascon Dominique de Gourgues Do-me-nek-da-goorg

CHAPTER XIII.

SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Q. When and where did the English attempt to make their first settlement in America?

A. In 1584, on the Isle of Roanoke.
Q. Who sent this company to America?
A. Sir Walter Raleigh.
Q. How many vessels were sent on this voyage?
A. Two.
Q. Who had command of the expedition?
A. Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow.
Q. What was the result of this expedition?
A. After making a few explorations they returned to England without founding a colony.
Q. When did Raleigh send out his second company?
A. In 1585.
Q. Where did they land?
A. The same as the first, on Roanoke Isle.
Q. How many vessels and men were taken in this expedition?
A. Seven vessels and 150 men.
Q. What was the fate of this party?
A. Starvation and the hostilities of the Indians compelled them to return to England.
Q. What was the first permanent English settlement in America?
A. The settlement of Jamestown, 1607.
Q. Under what authority was this settlement made?
A. The London Company.
Q. What was the character of the settlers of Jamestown?
A. Forty-eight were indolent gentlemen, twelve field laborers, four mechanics, and the remainder were soldiers and servants.
Q. How many were there, in all?
A. 105.
Q. Tell some of the troubles of the colonists.
A. Want of food and good water caused over half of the colonists to die within six months after they landed.
Q. What distinguished man was with the first settlers?
A. Captain John Smith.
Q. For what may this man be noted?
A. For the great energy and success with which he governed the affairs of Jamestown.
Q. What is related of Smith, while on an expedition up the Chickahominy?

A. He was captured by the Indians and carried before Powhatan, an Algonquin chief, and condemned to death. His head was placed on a rock, and a warrior raised a club to crush the head of Smith.

Q. What prevented his being killed?

A. Pocahontas, Powhatan's favorite daughter, got Smith's head in her arms, and by her tears and entreaties succeeded in saving his life.

Q. Whom did Pocahontas marry?

A. John Rolfe.

Q. Where did she die?

A. At Gravesend, leaving a son, from whom descended some of the most eminent families of Virginia.

Q. When and by whom was slavery introduced?

A. In 1619 a Dutch vessel, from the coast of Guinea, sailed up the James river with 20 negroes, and sold them to the planters.

Q. What happened to the colony at Jamestown, March 22, 1623?

A. They were attacked by the Indians and in one hour 347 men, women, and children, were killed.

Q. What followed this massacre?

A. A war of extermination against the Indians.

Q. What rebellion took place in 1676?

A. Bacon's Rebellion.

Q. What was the result of this rebellion?

A. The country was laid waste, and Jamestown burned.

Q. What terminated this rebellion?

A. The death of Bacon.

LESSON XIV.

GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

FIRST CHARTER.

Q. How many charters had the London Company?

A. Three. The first contained no form of self government; none of the officers were chosen by the people; the king was to appoint two councils; one was to remain in London and have

control of all the colonies, while the other was to reside one in each colony and control its local affairs.

Q. What was the date of the first charter?

A. In April, 1606.

Q. What territory was granted the London Company?

A. All the territory between the southern limits of Maryland and Cape Fear.

SECOND CHARTER.

Q. What was the nature of the second charter?

A. The grant of territory was changed so as to extend from Cape Fear to Sandy Hook, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. The authority was vested in a governor instead of a local council. The council resident in London was empowered to elect the governor.

Q. What was the date of the second charter?

A. May 23, 1609.

CHAPTER XV.

THIRD CHARTER.

Q. What was the date of the third charter?

A. In the early part of 1612.

Q. What changes were made in this charter?

A. The council resident in London was to be abolished, and the stockholders of the London Company were empowered to elect their own officers, and regulate the affairs of the colony themselves.

Q. What did Governor Yeardly do in 1619?

A. He divided the plantations into eleven districts, called burroughs, and ordered an election of two from each burrough to take part in the government.

Q. When was the Virginia House of Burgesses organized?

A. July 30, 1619.

Q. For what may this assembly be noted?

A. For the first popular assembly in America.

Q. Tell something of the powers of this assembly.

A. They had freedom of debate, but very little power, politically.

Q. What changes were made in July 1621?

A. The London Company gave Virginia a written code of laws, framed according to the English constitution.

Q. Tell something of the government under this code.

A. The governor was to be appointed by the Company. The Company was to appoint a council, also. The people were empowered to elect a House of Burgesses. Laws, when passed, were sent to England to be ratified. It acknowledged the right of petition. It gave the right of trial by jury. The Burgesses could veto the acts of the Company.

Q. When did Virginia become a royal government?

A. In June, 1624.

Q. What change did this make?

A. The London Company ceased to exist, but the rights of the colony remained unchanged.

LESSON XVI.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW ENGLAND.

Q. Who were the Pilgrims, or Puritans?

A. They were English people who came to America to avoid religious persecutions.

Q. What did they believe?

A. They believed that every man has a right to know the truth of the Scriptures and worship according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Q. Where had they gone previous to their removal to America?

A. To Leyden, Holland.

Q. What was the name of the vessel in which they came to America?

A. The Mayflower.

Q. How many pilgrims were there?

A. 102.

Q. Where did they land in America?

A. On the shore of Massachusetts, at a place they called Plymouth, in honor of the place in England from which they started.

Q. What was the date of the landing of the Pilgrims?

A. Dec. 21, 1620.

Q. Who visited the Pilgrims in 1621?

A. The Indian chief, Massasoit, from whom Massachusetts derives its name.

Q. What did they do with their property?

A. It was held in common.

Q. Tell something of their sufferings.

A. During the first four months nearly one-half of their number died.

Q. How long did their sufferings continue?

A. Four years, after which they were prosperous.

Q. Who was their first governor?

A. John Carver.

Q. What kind of laws did they form?

A. They made a charter for themselves in which they declared their loyalty to the King of England and agreed to live in peace and harmony.

Q. Who signed this charter?

A. The heads of all the families—in all forty-one.

Q. When and where was Connecticut settled?

A. At Windsor, Hartford and Weathersfield, 1636.

Q. By whom was Rhode Island settled?

A. By Roger Williams, 1636.

Q. Why did Williams go to Rhode Island?

A. On account of religious trouble.

Q. By whom was the first settlement in New Hampshire made?

A. By Wheelwright and his followers, who were banished from Massachusetts on account of their religious belief.

Q. Who made the first settlement in Maine?

A. Ferdinand Georges, 1636.

Q. In what war were the New England states engaged?

A. King Philip's War.

Q. Who was King Philip?

A. He was the son of Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags?

Q. What is this war noted for?

A. For its cruelty on both sides.

Q. What brought the war to a close?

A. The death of Philip, who was shot by one of his own men.

Q. When and where was the first printing press established in America?

A. At Cambridge, Mass., 1639.

Q. When was Harvard University founded?

A. In 1638, at Cambridge.

LESSON XVII.

SETTLEMENT OF THE MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN STATES.

Q. By whom was New York settled?

A. By the Dutch, in 1614, near the present site of Albany; also on Manhattan Island, where New York now stands, and called it New Amsterdam.

Q. For whom was the Hudson river named?

A. For Henry Hudson. He was the first Englishman who entered that river.

Q. What occurred in 1664?

A. The English conquered New Amsterdam and the name was changed to New York, in honor of the Duke of York.

Q. By whom was Delaware settled?

A. By the Swedes and Finns, near the entrance of the Delaware Bay, where they laid the foundation of Lewistown, 1630.

Q. What happened to this settlement?

A. A few years afterward the governor of New Netherlands, Stuyvesant, conquered the Swedes and Finns.

Q. What was New Netherlands?

A. It was the name given by the Dutch to that part of the country lying between Passamaquoddy Bay and the Delaware river.

Q. By whom was Maryland settled?

A. By the Roman Catholics, under Lord Baltimore, 1633.

Q. Where did they begin their settlement?

A. At St. Marys.

Q. What kind of government had Lord Baltimore?

A. It was established on the most liberal principles; no one was molested on account of his religious opinion; all were

permitted to worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. Civil and religious liberty was proclaimed.

Q. By whom was Pennsylvania settled?

A. By William Penn, at Philadelphia, in 1681.

Q. What was the nature of this government?

A. It was similar to that of Lord Baltimore. Civil and religious freedom was tolerated.

Q. By whom was North Carolina settled?

A. By a colony from Virginia, 1650, near Albemarle sound.

Q. When was South Carolina settled?

A. Where Charleston now stands, 1680.

Q. By whom was Georgia settled?

A. In 1732, by James Edward Oglethorpe.

Q. For what is Oglethorpe noted?

A. For his influence in releasing prisoners for debt and small offenses.

LESSON XVIII.

BATTLES OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Battles.	Date.	British Com.	F. & I. Com.	B. loss	F. & I. loss.	Victors.
Great Mead- ows or Ft. Necessity.	Jul 3 1754	Washingt'n	M.D. Villers			F. & I.
Braddock's de- feat.	Jul 9 1755	Braddock	Contrecoeur	500		F. & I.
Lake George.	Sep 8 1755	Johnson	Dieskan	300	100	British
Ticonderoga.	Jul 8 1758	Amber- crombie				
Quebec.	Sep 13 1759	Wolfe	Montcalm	1900 600	1500	F. & I. British

The siege of Louisburg lasted from June 3d, 1758, to July 28th, 1758. The British fleet, consisting of thirty-eight ships of war, was commanded by Gen. Amherst. British victory.

The siege of Ft. William Henry lasted from August 3d to 9th, 1757, and was a French and Indian victory. The French commander was Montcalm; the British, Col. Monroe.

LESSON XIX.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Q. What was the cause of the French and Indian war?

A. Disputed territory.

Q. Locate the disputed territory.

A. It extended north of the Ohio river to the great lakes and west of the Allegheny mountains.

Q. What did the French endeavor to do?

A. They tried to connect their possessions by building forts along the Ohio river and establishing military posts from the Ohio across the country to the lakes.

Q. What did Governor Dinwiddie do?

A. He sent George Washington, a young man 21 years of age, to ask their removal.

Q. How did Washington travel on this occasion?

A. He had gone but a short distance when his horse failed, after which he completed the journey on foot, the distance being about 400 miles.

Q. When Washington delivered his message to the French commander what was the reply?

A. He said that he had no authority to discuss treaties; that he acted under the authority of the Governor-General, Marquis Du Quesne.

Q. What was done immediately after this reply?

A. The governor of Virginia organized a regiment to defend Great Britain in her claims.

Q. Who were the commanders of this regiment?

A. Fry was appointed colonel and Washington lieutenant-colonel, but Fry died soon afterward and the command fell on Washington.

Q. After the battle of Great Meadows who took command of the English forces?

A. General Braddock.

Q. Describe the battle of Braddock's Defeat.

A. When within a mile of Fort du Quesne a body of French and Indians, in ambush, suddenly rushed upon Braddock's forces, killing one-half of his troops. Out of eighty-five officers but twenty-one survived. Washington had four balls shot through his clothes. Braddock was mortally wounded; he was buried during the retreat, and Washington ordered the wag-

ons to pass over his grave that his body might not fall into the hands of the Indians.

Q. Where was Fort Duquesne?

A. Where the present city of Pittsburgh now stands.

Q. Describe the Ruin of Arcadia.

A. The innocent people were kidnapped, hurried on board of ships, and transported, some to every British colony in America. Wives were separated from their husbands, and children from their parents, never to see each other again.

Q. Why was this cruel act done?

A. Because they would not take an oath of allegiance to Great Britain.

Q. Describe the death of Dieskan.

A. He was wounded in the battle of Lake George. A French soldier, fighting with the English, found him leaning against a stump. Dieskan felt for his watch, to reconcile his enemy, but the soldier, supposing he was reaching for a pistol, shot him.

Q. What two generals were killed in the battle of Quebec?

A. Gen. Wolfe and Gen. Montcalm.

Q. What were Wolfe's dying words?

A. Hearing the soldiers shout "they fly! they fly!" he asked "who fly?" When told it was the French he said, "God be praised, I die happy."

Q. What were Montcalm's dying words?

Q. When told that he could live only a few moments, he said, "so much the better; I shall not see the surrender of Quebec."

Q. What was the treaty of peace at the close of the French and Indian war?

A. The French gave up all the territory east of the Mississippi, except two small islands south of Newfoundland. Spain ceded Florida to England in exchange for Cuba.

Q. When and where was this treaty made?

A. On the 10th of February, 1763, at Paris.

Q. What was the extent of the British possessions after this treaty?

A. They extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Polar sea, and from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean.

LESSON XX.

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION

Battles.	Date.	American Com.	British Com.	A. loss	B. loss	Victor
Lexington . .	Apr 19 1775	Parker . .	Pitcairn . .	88	273	A.
Bunker Hill . .	Jun 17 1775	Prescott [ery.]	Howe . . .	1054	420	B.
Quebec . . .	Dec 31 1775	{ Montgom- Arnold . .	Carlton . .			B
Ft. Moultrie . .	Jun 28 1776	Moultrie . .	Clinton . .	32	200	A.
Long Island . .	Aug 27 1776	Washington	{ Howe Clinton Cornwallis	1000	400	B.
White Plains . .	Oct 28 1776	Washington	Howe . . .			Unde- cided.
Princeton . . .	Jan 3 1777	Washington	Cornwallis . .		430	A.
Brandywine . .	Sep 11 1777	Washington	{ Cornwallis Clinton	1000	584	B.
Germantown . .	Oct 4 1777	Washington	Howe . . .	1200	535	B.
Bennington . .	Aug 16 1777	Stark . . .	Baum . . .		800	A.
Stillwater, or } Saratoga . .	Sep 19 1777	Gates . . .	Burgoyne . .			A.
	Oct 7 1777	Gates . . .	Burgoyne . .			A.
Monmouth . .	Jun 28 1778	Washington	Clinton . .	227	300	Undec
Stony Point . .	Jul 2 1779	Wayne . .	Johnson . .			A.
Paul Jones' na- val battle . .	Sep 23 1779	Paul Jones . .	Pearson . .			A.
Charleston seige	May 12 1780	Lincoln . .	Cornwallis . .			B.
Camden . . .	Aug 16 1780	Gates . . .	Cornwallis . .	2000		B.
Kings Mount'n	Oct 7 1780	Campbell . .	Ferguson . .			A.
Cowpens . . .	Jan 17 1781	Morgan . .	Tarleton . .	80	800	A.
Eutaw Springs	Sep 8 1781	Greene . .	Cornwallis . .	555	700	A.
Siege of York- town . . .	Oct 19 1781	Washington	Cornwallis . .			A.
Savannah . . .	Jan 24 1782					A.

LESSON XXI.

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON THE REVOLUTION, ETC.

Q. What were the Writs of Assistance?

A. Writings authorizing the King's officers to search for

smuggled goods. This authorized them to enter a man's house at his pleasure.

Q. What was the Stamp Act?

A. It was an act, passed in 1765, that all deeds, bonds, newspapers and pamphlets should be written on stamped paper. It was repealed by Parliament in 1766.

Q. What other attempt was made by Parliament to tax the colonies?

A. A duty was laid on tea, glass, paper, painters' colors, &c.

Q. How did the colonists regard this act?

A. They regarded it as a great imposition, and did all they could in opposition to it.

Q. What was done at Boston?

A. The colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw 350 chests of tea, with which the vessels were loaded, into the sea.

Q. What was the Mutiny Act?

A. An act of Parliament forbidding the landing of goods in Boston.

Q. Who was first President of the Continental Congress?

A. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia.

Q. At what date and where did the first Continental Congress meet?

A. At Philadelphia, September 5th, 1774.

Q. What did they do at this meeting?

A. They voted not to obey the recent acts of Parliament, and sustained Massachusetts in her resistance, and agreed to hold no intercourse with Great Britain.

Q. Who commanded the British army at the beginning of the Revolution?

A. General Gage.

Q. When did George Washington take command of the American forces?

A. June 15th, 1775, consisting of 14,000 men.

Q. What American General was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill?

A. General Warren.

Q. About this time what did the Americans do?

A. Crown Point and several other forts and magazines in the possession of the English were seized by the Americans.

Q. To whom were Ticonderoga and Crown Point surrendered?

A. To Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold.

Q. What did Allen say when asked by what authority he demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga?

A. He said, "I demand it in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Q. In what battle was General Montgomery killed?

A. In the battle of Quebec.

Q. During the battle of Bunker's Hill what town was set on fire?

A. Charleston.

Q. What motion was made by Richard Henry Lee and seconded by John Adams, on the 7th of June, 1776?

A. "That the United Colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States, and that their connection with Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved."

Q. When did the Declaration of Independence take place?

A. The 4th of July, 1776.

Q. Who were appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence?

A. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston.

Q. Who penned the Declaration of Independence?

A. Thomas Jefferson.

Q. How many colonies were there at the time of the Declaration?

A. Thirteen.

Q. What were these colonies declared to be?

A. Free, Sovereign and Independent States.

LESSON XXII.

Q. What are the names of the thirteen original States and when settled?

A. Massachusetts, settled in 1620; New Hampshire, 1623; Rhode Island, 1636; Connecticut, 1633; New York, 1613; Maryland, 1634; Delaware, 1638; New Jersey, 1664; Pennsylvania, 1682; Virginia, 1607; North Carolina, 1663; South Carolina, 1670; Georgia, 1733.

LESSON XXIII.

Q. What was the effect of the Declaration of Independence?

A. By it all connection with Great Britain was forever dissolved.

Q. Who signed the Declaration of Independence, and when?

A. The fifty-six members of Congress, August 2d, 1776.

Q. After the Declaration what became necessary?

A. That articles of government should be drawn.

Q. What name was given to these articles?

A. Articles of Confederation?

Q. When were they to take effect?

A. When ratified by all the States.

Q. What State consented last?

A. Rhode Island.

Q. What were the articles of Confederation?

A. They were the laws by which the United States were governed previous to the adoption of the present Constitution.

Q. What great difficulty arose with regard to the Articles of Confederation?

A. They gave no actual power to Congress.

Q. What was the first battle after the Declaration of Independence?

A. The battle of Long Island.

Q. When did Philadelphia surrender to the British?

A. September 26th, 1777.

Q. What daring exploit was done by Col. Barton?

A. He and forty soldiers crossed from Warwick to the island of Rhode to the British camp, and proceeding to General Prescott's lodgings made him a prisoner and returned.

Q. What was the principal object in capturing General Prescott?

A. To have an officer who was equal in rank to Gen. Lee, that they might exchange.

Q. Where was General Lee captured?

A. At Baskenridge.

Q. Why did General Washington refuse to receive certain letters from General Howe?

A. Because they were directed to George Washington instead of General Washington.

Q. How did Howe then direct a second message ?

A. To "George Washington, etc., etc., etc.," the bearer insisting that the and-so-forth might mean the General of the American army. But Washington still refused and sent the bearer away.

Q. Who were the Hessians ?

A. German soldiers, hired by England to fight against the Americans.

Q. What General was killed in the battle of Princeton ?

A. General Mercer, of Virginia.

Q. What two distinguished foreigners served the Americans in the battle of Brandywine ?

A. La Fayette, of France, and Pulaski, of Poland ; La Fayette being wounded.

Q. In what battle was Pulaski killed ?

A. In the battle of Savannah.

Q. To whom did Burgoyne surrender ?

A. To General Gates, at Saratoga, October 17th, 1777.

Q. What agreement was made in the surrender ?

A. That the British should give up their arms and ammunition, return to England and take no more part in the war.

Q. Where were Washington's quarters during the winter of 1777-1778 ?

A. In Valley Forge.

Q. What was their condition ?

A. They had little clothing, no blankets, and not even straw to sleep on ; some were barefooted ; their feet were so sore that they could be tracked by the blood.

LESSON XXIV.

Q. Whom did Congress appoint to solicit aid from the French government ?

A. Benjamin Franklin, Silas Dean, and Arthur Lee.

Q. Did they succeed ?

A. Yes

Q. How long did the British hold Philadelphia ?

A. Nine months.

Q. In the battle of Monmouth what act of bravery was performed by Mary Pitcher ?

A. Her husband, an artilleryman, was shot and the commander ordered the piece removed from the field, but she hurried to the cannon, and, seizing the rammer, bravely performed her husband's duty.

Q. How did Washington reward her for her bravery?

A. He appointed her as sergeant in the army, with half pay through life. The soldiers called her "Major Molly."

Q. When was the massacre of Wyoming?

A. July 3d, 1778, in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania.

Q. Describe the Wyoming Massacre.

A. 1,600 Indians and Tories, commanded by John Butler, ravaged the country, killing old men, women and children.

Q. What was Paul Jones' most memorable victory?

A. The capture of the Serapis, off the coast of Scotland.

Q. What was the result of the siege of Charleston?

A. Gen Lincoln was compelled to surrender his troops, numbering 2,000, to the British.

Q. Describe the massacre of Maxhaw Creek.

A. Col. Tarleton, with a body of British, after compelling 400 Americans to surrender, murdered them.

Q. What assistance did the Americans receive in 1780?

A. A French fleet, under the command of De Ternay, landed at Rhode Island with 6,000 troops.

Q. Who commanded the troops?

A. Count de Rochambeau.

Q. For what great treachery was the year 1780 noted?

A. For the treachery of Gen. Arnold.

Q. What did Arnold try to do?

A. He tried to betray West Point into the hands of the British.

Q. What reason had Arnold for resorting to this treachery?

A. By gambling and extravagant living he had become greatly involved, and had appropriated public money to his own use. For this the commander-in-chief had him tried, and sentenced upon him a reprimand; and for this reason Arnold determined to have revenge.

Q. With whom did Arnold hold an interview?

A. With John Andre, a British major.

Q. To what extent did they succeed?

A. Andre had obtained the required information and was

on his way to New York when he was arrested by three soldiers who searched him, and found a drawing of West Point and other papers concealed in his boots. He offered them a purse of gold and a watch if they would release him, but they loved their country better than gold.

Q. Give the date of this occurrence.

A. September 23d, 1780.

LESSON XXV.

Q. Under what terms did Washington agree to release Andre?

A. He offered to exchange him for Arnold; but this Clinton, the British general, would not do.

Q. What was the fate of Andre?

A. He was hanged as a spy, at Tappan, New Jersey.

Q. What became of Arnold?

A. He escaped to New York, and as a reward for his treachery received an appointment as general in the British army, and \$30,000.

Q. What were the names of the soldiers who captured Andre?

A. John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart.

Q. How were they rewarded?

A. They received a medal inscribed on one side the motto "Fidelity," and on the other, "The Love of Country Conquers." They also received a pension of \$200 each for life.

Q. Did Gen. Green ever gain a decided victory?

A. No; but Congress voted the highest honors to him for his bravery, prudence and wisdom as a general.

Q. What event brought the Revolution to a close?

A. The surrender of Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781.

Q. How many British troops were surrendered?

A. About 7,000.

Q. Give the amount of military stores taken.

A. Seventy-five brass and one hundred and sixty-nine iron cannon, and 7,794 muskets, besides other valuable articles.

Q. What did Washington order immediately after the surrender of Cornwallis?

A. He ordered divine service to be held in the different brigades of the army.

Q. What was done by Congress?

A. It recommended a day of thanksgiving in the United States.

Q. When and where was the treaty of peace signed?

A. At Paris, September 3d, 1783.

Q. With what American commissioners was the treaty of peace negotiated?

A. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Lawrence, and John Jay.

Q. By the terms of the treaty what was the boundary of the United States?

A. The northern boundary was the great lakes and the present northern boundary of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine; the Atlantic, the eastern; the southern boundary was the northern boundary of Florida, which at that time extended to the Mississippi; the western boundary was the Mississippi.

Q. How long did the Revolution last?

A. About eight years.

Q. What did the Revolution cost Great Britain?

A. About \$50,000,000.

LESSON XXVI.

BATTLES OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Battles.	Date.	U. S. Com.	British Com.	U.S. loss	B. loss	Victor
1 } Constitution Guerier	Aug 1812 19	Hull	Dacres	14	79	U.S.
2 } United States Macedonia	Aug 1812 25	Decatur	Carden	12	100	U.S.
3 } Wasp Frolic	Oct 1812 18	Jones	Whinyates			U.S.
4 } Constitution Java	Dec 1812 29	Bainbridge				U.S.
5 } Peacock Hornet	Jan 1813 23	Lawrence	Peak			U.S.
6 } Chesapeake Shannon	Jun 1813 1	Lawrence	Broke			B.
Perry's Victory	Sep 1813 10	Perry	Barclay			U.S.
Frenchtown	Jan 1813 22	Winchester	Proctor	300		B.
York	Apr 1813 27	Pike	Sheaffe			U.S.
Sackets Harbor	May 1813 29	Brown	Yeo			U.S.
Thames	Oct 1813 5	Harrison	Proctor			U.S.
Chippewa	Jul 1814 5	Scott	Riall			U.S.
Bridgewater	Jul 1814 25	Brown				U.S.
Plattsburg	Sep 1814 1	Izard	Prevost			U.S.
Bladensburg	Aug 1814 24	Windser	Ross			B.
Baltimore	Sep 1814 13	Stricker	Ross			U.S.
Lundy's Lane	Jun 1814 25	Scott [gh]	Riall			U.S.
Lake Champlain	Sep 1814 11	Mc Donou-	Downie			U.S.
New Orleans	Jan 1815 8	Jackson	Packenham	7	700	U.S.

LESSON XXVII.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Q. When was the war of 1812 declared?
A. On the 18th of June, 1812.
Q. What was one of the first operations of the war?
A. General Hull invaded Canada.

Q. With what result ?

A. Hull, learning that the British and Indians were preparing to attack him, retreated to Detroit and there drew up his men in line of battle. Although his men were anxious to engage in the fight, to their indignation he surrendered Detroit, with its garrisons and stores, and the whole of Michigan Territory, without even stipulating for the honors of war.

Q. To whom was this surrender made ?

A. To Gen. Brock, Aug. 15. 1812.

Q. Where was Gen. Brock killed ?

A. At Queenstown Heights.

Q. What was done with Gen. Hull for his cowardice at Detroit ?

A. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot, but on account of his service in the Revolution, and his age, he was pardoned by the President, but his name was erased from the roll of officers.

Q. What was the opening event of 1813 ?

A. The battle of Frenchtown.

Q. What was the fate of those who surrendered at the battle of Frenchtown ?

A. They were nearly all tomahawked and scalped by the Indians, and the treacherous British general did not try to prevent their brutish barbarities.

Q. What accident happened at the battle of York ?

A. Gen. Pike and about 200 of his men were killed by the explosion of the enemy's magazine, which had been ignited by a slow match just before the fort was abandoned.

Q. In what engagement was Captain Lawrence mortally wounded, and what were his dying words ?

A. In the engagement between the Chesapeake and Shannon. When asked if the colors should be struck, he replied : "Not while I live." And as long as he was able to speak he would cry, "Don't give up the ship."

Q. What was the most brilliant victory of the year 1813 ?

A. Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.

Q. Describe the battle of Perry's Victory.

A. The American fleet consisted of nine vessels and 54 guns, commanded by Commodore Oliver H. Perry, a young man but 28 years of age, and the British fleet consisted of six vessels and sixty-three guns, commanded by Commodore Bar-

clay. Perry's flag ship, the Lawrence, engaged with two of the heaviest vessels of the enemy and fought until only eight of her men were left. Leaving the Lawrence (Perry, with flag in hand) they were rowed in an open boat to the Niagara, amidst a shower of shot from the enemy, and in fifteen minutes after the victory was theirs.

Q. What noted Indian chief was killed in the battle of the Thames?

A. Tecumseh, by Colonel Johnson, so said.

Q. When was Washington City captured?

A. August 24, 1814.

Q. What buildings were burned, and who had it done?

A. The capitol, the treasury, war and navy offices, together with many private residences and store houses. Gen. Ross commanded it done.

Q. Give an account of the battle of Horseshoe Bend.

A. The Alabama Indians massacred the garrison at Fort Mimms. Gen. Jackson drove them from place to place, and finally, driving them into their fortification at Horseshoe Bend, his soldiers, with fixed bayonets, scaled their breastworks, and a desperate battle followed, 600 Creeks being killed. Those who escaped were willing to make peace on any terms.

Q. When and where was Gen. Ross killed?

A. At Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1814, by an American rifleman.

Q. What low acts were committed by Admiral Cockburn?

A. He burned bridges, farm-houses and villages in Virginia and Carolina. He robbed the inhabitants, plundered churches, and even murdered the sick in their beds.

Q. Of what did Gen. Jackson make his breastworks at the battle of New Orleans?

A. Of bales of cotton.

Q. What two British generals were mortally wounded in the battle of New Orleans?

A. Gen. Packenham and Gen. Gibbs.

Q. When and where was a treaty of peace signed between England and the United States?

A. On December 24th, 1814, at Ghent, (gent) Belgium.

Q. Who were the American commissioners appointed to negotiate peace?

A. Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard and Albert Gallatin.

LESSON XXVIII.

BATTLES OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Battles.	Date.	U.S.Com.	Mex. Com.	U.S. loss.	M.loss	Victors.
Palo Alto	May 8, 1846	Taylor	Arista	44	100	U. S.
Resac de la Palma	May 9, 1846	Taylor	La Vega	121	800	U. S.
Monterey	Sept. 24, 1846	Taylor	Ampudia	700	200	U. S.
Buena Vista	Feb. 21-22, 1847	Taylor	Santa Anna	723	2000	U. S.
Cerro Gordo	April 18, 1847	Scott	Santa Anna	431	1200	U. S.
Contreras	Aug. 20, 1847	Smith	Valincia		700	U. S.
Cherubusco	Aug. 21, 1847	Scott	Santa Anna	1000	600	U. S.
Melino del Rey	Aug. 22, 1847	Worth	Santa Anna			U. S.
Chapultepec	Sept. 13, 1847	Pillow	Santa Anna			U. S.
Capture of the City of Mexico	Sept. 14, 1847	Scott	Santa Anna			U. S.

LESSON XXIX.

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

Q. What was Texas formerly ?
A. It was a Mexican province

Q. When was it made independent of Mexico ?
A. In 1836.

Q. When was Texas admitted into the United States ?
A. In 1845.

Q. What is noticeable of the victories in the Mexican war ?
A. The United States gained every victory.

Q. Who had command of the U. S. forces in the Mexican war ?
A. Gen. Taylor in 1846 and Gen. Winfield Scott in 1847.

Q. What was the cause of this war ?
A. The disputed boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Q. What did the U. S. claim the line to be ?
A. The Rio Grande from its source to its mouth

Q. What line did Mexico claim ?

A. The River Nueces.

Q. Whom did the U. S. send as a commissioner to Mexico.

A. Mr. Slidel, but the Mexican government would not receive him.

Q. In what battle was Major Ringgold killed?

A. In the battle of Palo Alto.

Q. What is related of Santa Anna in the battle of Cerro Gordo?

A. In his hurried retreat from the field of battle, he left his carriage and wooden leg in the hands of the enemy.

Q. When was a treaty of peace concluded?

A. February 2nd, 1848.

Q. In this treaty, to what was agreed?

A. That the Rio Grande should be the western boundary of the disputed territory, and that Mexico should cede to the United States the provinces of New Mexico and California, which embraced also the present State of Nevada and the territories of Utah and Arizona, for the sum of \$15,000,000.

LESSON XXX.

CIVIL WAR.

CONFEDERATE VICTORIES.

Battles.	S'ate	Date.	Union Com.	Con. Com.	U. loss	C. loss
Ft. Sumpter	SC	Apr 12 '61	Anderson	Beaureg'drd		
Big Bethel	Va	Jun 10 1861	Butler			
Bull Run	Va	Jul 21 1861	Scott McDow. ell	Jackson Kirby Smith	2952	2050
Wilson's Creek	Mo	Aug 10 1861	Lyon	McCull'ch		
Ball's Bluff	Va	Oct 21 1861	Baker	Evans	800	
Belmont	Mo	Nov 7 1861	Grant	Polk		
Winchester	Va	Nov 7 1862	Banks	Jackson		
Gaine's Mill	Va	Jun 3 1862	McClellan	Lee		
Cedar Mountain	Va	Aug 9 1862	Banks	Lee Jackson		
2d Bull Run	Va	Aug 30 1862	Pope	Lee		
Richmond	Ky	Aug 30 1862	Buell	Smith		
Chantilly	Va	Sept 2 1862	Pope	Lee		
{ Capture of { Harper's Ferry	Va	Sept 5 1862		Jackson		
{ Mumfordsville	Ky	Sept 17 1862		Bragg		
Fredericksburg	Va	Dec 13 1862	Burnside	Lee	13000	4000
Haines' Bluff	Va	Dec 29 1862	Sherman			
Chancellorsville	Va	May 27 '63	Hooker	Lee Jackson	17000	12000
Chicamauga	Ga	Sep 19 '63	Rosecrans	Bragg	19000	19100
Ft. Pillow	Tn	Apr 12 1864		Forrest		
Sabine Cross R'ds	La	May 2 1864				
Cold Harbor	Va	May 3 1864	Grant	Lee	10000	1000
Kenesaw Mts.	Ga	Jun 27 '64	Sherman	Johnson		
Monocacy River	Md	Jul 9 1864	Wallace	Early		

LESSON XXXI.

CIVIL WAR.—CONTINUED.

UNION VICTORIES.

Battles.	S'ate	Date.	Union Com.	Con. Com.	U. loss	C. loss
Philippi	Va	Mar 3 1861				
Booneville	Mo	Mar 17 1861				
Rich Mountain	Va	Mar 1861				
Carrick's Ford	Va	Mar 1861				
Cross Keys	Va	May 8 1862	Frem'nt Banks	Jackson		
Port Republic	Va	May 9 1862	McDowell Frem'nt Banks	Jackson		
Mill Spring	Ky	Jan 19 1862	Thomas	Critten- den Zollicof- fer		
Fort Henry	Tn	Feb 6 1862	Com. Foote			
Fort Donelson	Tn	Feb 12-16 '62	Grant Com. Foote Grant	Buckner [loch McCull-		
Pea Ridge	Ar	Mar 6 1862	Curtis	McIntosh Pike		
Shiloh	Tn	Apr 6-7 '62	Grant	Johnson Beaure- gard	10000	10000
New Orleans	La	Apr 28 1862	Butler Com. Farrag't			
Williamsburg	Va	May 5 1862	Hancock			
Mechanicsville	Va	May 26 1862	McClellan	Lee		
Malvern Hill	Va	Jun 1 1862	McClellan	Lee		
South Mountain	Md	Sep 14 1862	McClellan	Lee		

LESSON XXXII.

CIVIL WAR.—CONTINUED.

UNION VICTORIES.

Battles.	S'ate	Date.	Union Com.	Con. Com.	U.loss	C. loss
Stone River or Murfreesboro	Tn	Dec 31 1862 and Jan 1-2 '63	Rosecrans	Bragg	15000	10000
Battles before Vicksburg	Miss	May 1-2 '63	Grant	Pemberton		
Vicksburg	Miss	July 1-2 '63	Grant	Pemberton		
Gettysburg	Pa	July 1-3 '63	Meade	Lee	23000	30000
Lookout Mt. and	Tn	Nov 22-24 '63	{ Grant Hooker Sherman Thomas	Bragg	5000	10000
Chattanooga	La	Aug 9 1864	Banks			
Pleasant Hill	Ga	May 13 '64	Sherman	Johnson		
Dalton or Resaca	Ga	May 14 '64	Sherman	Johnson		
Dallas	Ga	May 22 '64	Sherman	Johnson		
Lost Mountain	Ga	May 17 '64	Sherman	Johnson		
Mobile	Ala	Aug 1864	Ad. Farragut			
Atlanta	Ga	Sept 2 1864	Sherman	Hood		
Cedar Creek	Va	Oct 19 1864	Sherman	Early		
Ft. McAllister	Ga	Dec 15 1864	Sherman			
Nashville	Tn	Dec 16 '64	{ Thomas Terry Adm. Porter	Hood		25000
Ft. Fisher	NC	Jan 15 1865	{			
Petersburg	Va	Apr 2 1865	Grant	Lee		
Richmond	Va	Apr 3 1865	Grant	Lee		

LESSON XXXIII.

CIVIL WAR.—CONTINUED.

UNDECIDED VICTORIES.

Battles.	S'tate	Date.	Union Com.	Con. Com.	U.loss	C. loss
Fair Oaks or Seven Pines	Va	May 31 and June 1 1862	McClellan	Johnson	7000	7000
Savage Station	Va	June 9 1862	McClellan	Lee		
Frazier's Farm	Va	June 30 1862	McClellan	Long-street Hill Lee		
Antietam or Sharpsburg	Md	Sept 1862	McClellan	Jackson	12000	12000
Perrysville	Ky	Oct 1862	Buell	Bragg		
Wilderness	Va	May 5-6 '64	Meade Grant	Lee	20000	10000
Spottsylvania	Va	May 8-9 '64	Grant	Lee	10000	10000

LESSON XXXIV.

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

Q. How long did the Civil War last?

A. About four years.

Q. What were the losses in this war?

A. The loss of the Union was about 300,000, and that of the Confederacy about the same.

Q. How many men were crippled or permanently disabled for life in this war?

A. About 400,000.

Q. What then would be the total amount of killed and disabled?

A. 1,000,000 men.

Q. What was the amount of the national debt in 1860?

A. \$64,770,000.

Q. What was the amount of the nation's debt on the 1st of January, 1866?

A. \$2,750,000,000.

Q. What was the amount paid out for the war?

A. About \$4,000,000,000.

Q. What states seceded at the beginning of the war?

A. South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Q. Which state seceded first, and when?

A. South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860.

Q. What name was given to the seceded states?

A. The Confederate States of America.

Q. What was the first event of the war?

A. The bombardment of Fort Sumpter

Q. Who was elected President and Vice President of the Confederate States?

A. Jefferson Davis was elected President, and Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President. Their inauguration took place on Feb 4th, 1861.

Q. Where was the first blood shed in the war?

A. On the streets of Baltimore, Apr. 19th, 1861.

Q. What Confederate commander was killed at Carrick's Ford?

A. Gen. Garnett.

Q. What was the first great battle of the war?

A. The battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861.

Q. What were some of the various names given to the people of the North and the South during the war?

A. The people of the North were called Yankees, Federals and Unionists. The people of the South were called Rebels, Confederates and Johnnies.

Q. What Union general was killed at Wilson's Creek?

A. Gen. Lyon.

Q. Whom did the southern people send to England and France to plead the cause of the Confederacy?

A. James M. Mason and John Slidell.

Q. What happened to these commissioners?

A. They were captured from the British steamer, Trent, by Capt. Wilks, and brought back to the United States. This caused quite an insult to England. However, the U. S. Gov-

ernment disapproved of the act, and the prisoners were released.

Q. What Confederate commander was killed at Mill Springs?

A. Gen. Zollicoffer.

Q. What Confederate general was killed at Shiloh?

A. Gen. Albert S Johnson.

Q. Where is Island No. 10?

A. At the south-western boundary of Kentucky, in the Mississippi river.

Q. When was it surrendered to the Union?

A. On the 7th of April, 1862, to Gen. Pope and Com. Foote, with a garrison of 5,000.

Q. What two Confederate generals were killed at Pea Ridge, Ark?

A. Generals McCulloch and McIntosh.

Q. Describe the Merrimac?

A. It was the U. S. frigate Merrimac, a sunken vessel at Norfolk navy yard, which had been raised by the Confederates, and cut down to its water's edge, a structure built upon the hull cased with railroad iron, which looked like the roof of a building sunk to its eaves. It carried ten large cannons. It also had a huge iron beak in front for the purpose of piercing an antagonist.

LESSON XXXV.

Q. Describe the Monitor?

A. It had the appearance of a long oval raft, rising eighteen inches above the water's edge, with a low, round iron tower built upon its center, carrying two guns of large dimensions, throwing 11 inch balls. This tower was made to revolve by machinery, so as to bring the guns in any direction desired.

Q. Who was the inventor of the Monitor?

A. Captain Ericsson.

Q. When and where was the battle between the Merrimac and Monitor?

A. March 9th, 1862, off the coast of Virginia.

Q. Which was victorious?

A. The Monitor.

Q. What did the Confederates compare the Monitor to?
A. To a Yankee cheese box on a plank.

Q. In what battle was Gen. Joseph E. Johnson wounded, and upon whom did the chief command devolve?

A. He was wounded at Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, and the command fell upon Robert E. Lee.

Q. What two generals were killed at Chantilly ?

A. Generals Stephens and Kearney.

Q. How many prisoners did Jackson capture at Harper's Ferry?

A. About 12,000.

Q. What was the plan of the campaign of 1862 ?

A. The opening of the Mississippi, the blockading of the southern ports, and the capture of Richmond.

Q. What was Richmond ?

A. The capital of the Confederate states.

Q. What was the size of the armies in the beginning of 1862 ?

A. The Union forces amounted to 500,000, and the Confederates to 350,000.

Q. Describe the capture of New Orleans ?

A. The city was defended by two forts seventy miles down the river ; below these was a strong iron chain stretched across the river. The river was also guarded by gun boats, fire-rafts, and a floating battery. Admiral Farragut tried bombarding the forts, but with no effect, after which he determined to pass them. Steaming boldly up the river he encountered and destroyed twelve out of thirteen of the Confederate armed vessels. Fire was set to the stores of cotton, ships, gun boats, steamers and docks as soon as the Union fleet came in sight. Gen. Butler, who commanded the land forces, took military possession of the city, and the forts and fleet below were soon after surrendered.

Q. How did Farragut protect his gun boats while passing the enemy ?

A. By suspending iron chains and bags of sand over their sides.

Q. What effect had the battle of Murfreesboro ?

A. The Confederates gave up recovering Kentucky.

Q. What was the advantage in capturing Roanoke Island ?

A. It gained the outer defences of Norfolk, opened Albe-

marle and Pamlico sounds, eight rivers, four canals and two railroads. It made a good harbor for ships and exposed a large country to attack.

Q. If the Merimac had gained the victory over the Monitor, what probably would have been the result?

A. The Merrimac could have entered any port in the U. S., and it might have been the means of securing the victory for the Confederacy.

LESSON XXXVI.

Q. What was the plan of the war for 1863.

A. It was just about the same as that of 1862.

Q. What was the amount of forces this year?

A. The Union had about 700,000, and the Confederate about 350,000.

Q. Describe the battles before Vicksburg?

A. Three months were spent by Grant in trying to get a position in the rear of Vicksburg. A canal was cut across a bend in the river for the purpose of opening a passage for the gun boats, but it was washed away by a flood; another was begun, but to no purpose. On the night of the 16th of April the boats dropped down the river, being fired upon by the enemy, but with little damage. His land forces joined the squadron below. On the first day of May he defeated the Confederates at Port Gibson; on the 12th at Raymond; on the 14th at Jackson. At Champion Hills, on the 16th, and Black River Bridge on the 17th, he defeated Pemberton, who then retired within the defences of Vicksburg. The city of Vicksburg was now besieged, and after several hard fights Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg and 30,000 prisoners, on the 4th of July, 1863.

Q. What happened at Lawrence, Kansas, August 13th, 1863?

A. The chieftain, Quantrell, with a band of followers, murdered 140 persons.

Q. What may this band be noted for?

A. It was the old band of desperadoes to which the noted James brothers belonged, and in which they committed some of their most desperate deeds.

Q. Describe John H. Morgan's raid?

A. With 2,000 Confederates he made a raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, destroying buildings and bridges, stealing horses and provisions. He was captured near New Lisbon, O., on the 26th of July, 1863. After four months' imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary, he escaped, reaching Richmond in safety.

Q. Who superceded Gen. Burnside?

A. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

Q. In what battle was Stonewall Jackson killed?

A. In the battle of Chancellorsville. He was accidentally shot by his own men.

Q. What may be said of this man?

A. He was esteemed as a noble and pure minded man by both the North and South. His death was a great loss to the Confederacy.

LESSON XXXVII.

Q. What is said of the battle of Gettysburg?

A. It was one of the hardest fought battles as well as one of the most important.

Q. Who took command of the Union forces just before the battle of Gettysburg?

A. Gen. George G. Meade.

Q. When was Gen. Grant appointed commander-in-chief of all the Union armies in the United States?

A. On the 2d day of March, 1864.

Q. How many men were at his command?

A. 700,000.

Q. What two campaigns were planned for the year?

A. The army of the Potomic, under Meade and the commander-in-chief was to advance upon Richmond. Gen. Sherman with 100,000 men was to march from Chattanooga against Atlanta.

Q. By whom was Gen. Johnson superceded?

A. By Gen. J. B. Hood, at the beginning of the siege of Atlanta.

Q. What Union general was killed at Atlanta on the 22d of July?

A. Gen. James B. McPherson.

Q. How long did the siege of Atlanta last ?

A. For more than a month.

Q. When was Atlanta surrendered to the Union ?

A. On the 2d of September, 1864.

Q. When was Gen. Johnson re-enlisted to supercede Gen.

Hood ?

A. Just after the battle of Nashville, in 1864.

Q. When did Gen. Sherman burn Atlanta ?

A. On the 14th of November, 1864.

Q. After burning Atlanta, what did Sherman do ?

A. He began his *March to the Sea* with an army of sixty thousand.

Q. Describe Sherman's March to the Sea ?

A. He laid waste a country three hundred miles long and sixty miles wide, destroying three hundred miles of railroad. The march lasted five weeks.

Q. What city was captured at the close of this march ?

A. Savannah.

Q. During Grant's move toward Richmond, what important battles were fought ?

A. The battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

Q. Describe the battle of the Wilderness ?

A. This battle occurred in a thick wilderness. The smoke of the battle prevented any order, and the conflict which was carried on for three days, was but a horrid butchery, giving no benefit to either side.

Q. When was Columbia surrendered ?

A. On the 17th of February, 1865, to Gen. Sherman.

Q. When did the Union forces enter Charleston ?

A. On the 18th of February, 1865.

Q. What did Admiral Farragut do in order to direct his movements at Mobile ?

A. He mounted to the maintop of the Hartford, and lashed himself to the rigging and gave his commands during the battle.

Q. What is said of the battle of Spottsylvania ?

A. It was one of the bloodiest and hardest fought battles of the war, resulting in no advantage to either army.

Q. When and where did Gen. Lee surrender ?

A. At Appomattox, April 8th, 1865, to Gen. Grant.

Q. To whom did Johnson surrender ?

A. To Sherman, April 26th, 1865.

Q. When and by whom was President Davis captured?

A. He was taken in disguise, in Georgia, by General Wilson's cavalry, May 10th, 1865.

Q. What was done with Davis?

A. He was taken to Fortress Monroe and kept in confinement until May of 1867. He was then taken to Richmond to be tried for treason. He was released on bail, and his cause finally dismissed.

COMMANDERS OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

BRITISH COM.	FRENCH AND INDIAN COM.
Washington, Braddock, Johnson, Abercrombie, Wolfe.	M. D. Villers, Contrecoeur, Dieskan, Montcalm.

COMMANDERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

AMERICAN COMMANDERS.	BRITISH COMMANDERS.
Washington, Parker, Prescott, Montgomery, Arnold, Moultrie, Stark, Gates. Wayne, Paul Jones, Lincoln, Campbell, Morgan, Greene,	Howe, Pitcairn, Carlton, Clinton, Cornwallis, Baum, Burgoyne, Johnson, Pearson, Ferguson, Tarlton.

COMMANDERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

U. S. COMMANDERS.	BRITISH COMMANDERS
Hull,	Brown,
Decatur,	Harrison,
Jones,	Scott,
Bainbridge,	Isard,
Lawrence,	Windser,
Perry,	Stricker,
Winchester,	McDonough,
Pike,	Jackson.

COMMANDERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

U. S. COMMANDERS.	MEXICAN COMMANDERS.
Taylor,	Doniphan,
Scott,	Lane.
Smith,	
Worth,	
Pillow,	

COMMANDERS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

UNION COMMANDERS.	CONFEDERATE COMMANDERS.
Anderson,	Rosecrans,
Butler,	Wallace,
Scott,	Banks,
McDowell,	Thomas,
Lyon,	Com. Foote,
Baker,	Curtis,
Grant,	Com. Farragut,
Fremont,	Hancock,
McClellan,	Meade,
Pope,	Terry,
Burnside,	Adm. Porter,
Sherman,	Buell.
Hooker,	

WARS AND REBELLIONS WITH WHICH THE U. S. HAVE BEEN
CONNECTED.

1.	Bacon's Rebellion	1676
2.	King Philip's war	1675
3.	Pequod war	1637
4.	Clayborn's rebellion	1635
5.	King William's war	1689 to 1697
6.	Queen Anne's war	1702 to 1713
7.	King George's war	1744 to 1748
8.	French and Indian war	1754 to 1763
9.	Pontiac's war	1763
10.	Revolution	1775 to 1782
11.	Shay's rebellion	1787
12.	Whisky rebellion	1794
13.	Tripolitan war	1795 to 1805
14.	War of 1812	1812 to 1814
15.	Dorr's rebellion	1842
16.	Mexican war	1846 to 1848
17.	Civil war	1861 to 1865

CAUSES OF WARS AND REBELLIONS.

Q. What was the cause of Bacon's rebellion?

A. Nathaniel Bacon raised a company and defended the early settlers against the Indians. Governor Berkley, who had failed to provide sufficiently for the safety of the settlements against the Indians, denounced Bacon as a traitor, after which a rebellion followed.

Q. What was the cause of King Phillip's war?

A. King Phillip became jealous of the intrusion of the whites, and planned a confederation of the Indian tribes against the intruders.

Q. What was the cause of the Pequod war?

A. The Indians became dangerous to the early settlers of Connecticut. Captain John Mason raised a company and destroyed almost the whole nation in one day.

Q. What was the cause of Clayborn's rebellion?

A. The Virginia colonies claimed that Lord Baltimore's grant, (Maryland,) covered territory belonging to them. Clayborn, a member of the Jamestown council, having established

two trading posts in Maryland, prepared to defend by force of arms.

Q. What was the cause of King William's war?

A. The war was between England and France, and extended into the American colonies. James the II had been exiled from England, and took refuge at the court of Louis XIV, of France. They both being Catholics, Louis agreed to assist James in recovering his kingdom. Parliament had conferred the crown on King William, who defended England.

Q. What was the cause of Queen Anne's war?

A. The war was between England and France, and was caused by a dispute with regard to who should wear the crown of England. This war like King William's, extended into the American colonies.

Q. What was the cause of King George's war?

A. This war was caused by a dispute as to the Austrian crown, and extended into the American colonies.

Q. What was the cause of the French and Indian war?

A. Disputed territory, which lay north of the Ohio river, and west of the Allegheny mountains.

Q. What was the cause of Pontiac's war?

A. During the French and Indian war, the Indians assisted the French against the English; when the English took possession, the Indians became dissatisfied; Pontiac, a chief of the Ottawas, formed a confederation of the tribes against the English.

Q. What were the causes of the Revolution?

A. 1. The right of arbitrary government.

2. France urging the colonies to rebel.

3. The unjust ruling of George III.

4. The importation act of 1733.

5. The writs of assistance.

6. The stamp act.

7. An act imposing a duty on tea, glass, paper, painter's colors, etc.

8. Taxation without representation.

9. The mutiny act.

10. The Boston port bill.

Q. What was the cause of Shay's rebellion?

A. In New England the people refused to pay their taxes, and openly made threats to overturn the Government?

Q. What was the cause of the whisky rebellion?

A. The people of western Pennsylvania were determined not to pay tax on whisky.

Q. What was the cause of the Tripolitan war?

A. A great many of the inhabitants of the Barbary states were pirates, and the American commerce suffered greatly from their intrusions. The crews of many American vessels were held until ransomed.

Q. What were the causes of the war of 1812?

A. 1. The practice of the British searching American vessels and taking from them persons that were believed to be natives of Great Britain. The British were believed to capture several American citizens under this pretense, and compel them to serve in the British army.

2. England blockaded the ports of her enemies, thus preventing American vessels from entering.

Q. What was the cause of Dorr's rebellion?

A. An attempt to change the constitution.

Q. What was the cause of the Mexican war?

A. The disputed boundary line between Mexico and the United States

Q. What were the causes of the civil war?

A. 1. The principal cause was the different construction put upon the constitution by the people of the North and South.

2. The principle of state sovereignty.

3. The Southern people being jealous of the advancement of the North.

4. The publication of sectional books.

5. The public opinion of the North against slavery.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

RANDALL'S U. S. HISTORY.

LESSON XXXVIII.

President.	Time S'ved.	Inaugurat'd	Elec'd from	Native of	Pol. Party	Vice Presidents.
1 George Washington.....	8	April 30, 1789	Virginia	Virginia	Federal	John Adams
2 John Adams.....	4	"	Mass.	Mass.	Federal	Thomas Jefferson
3 Thomas Jefferson.....	8	March 4, 1801	Virginia	Virginia	Democrat	Aaron Burr
4 James Madison.....	8	"	March 4, 1809	Virginia	Democrat	{ George Clinton George Clinton Elbridge Gerry
5 James Monroe.....	8	"	March 4, 1817	Virginia	Democrat	{ John C. Calhoun D. D. Tompkins
6 John Quincy Adams.....	4	"	March 4, 1825	Mass.	Whig	John C. Calhoun
7 Andrew Jackson.....	8	"	March 4, 1829	Tennessee	Democrat	{ Martin Van Buren R. M. Johnson
8 Martin Van Buren.....	4	"	March 4, 1837	New York	Democrat	John Tyler
9 William Henry Harrison.....	1-12	"	March 4, 1841	Ohio	Whig	William P. Mangum
10 John Tyler.....	3-11-12	"	April 6, 1841	Virginia	Whig	George M. Dallas
11 James K. Polk.....	4	"	March 4, 1845	Tennessee	Democrat	Millard Fillmore
12 Zachary Taylor.....	1-3	"	March 5, 1849	Louisiana	Whig	William R. King
13 Millard Fillmore.....	2-3	"	July 9, 1850	New York	Whig	D. R. Atchison
14 Franklin Pierce.....	4	"	March 4, 1853	New Ham.	Democrat	William R. King
15 James Buchanan.....	4	"	March 4, 1857	Penn.	Democrat	Jesse D. Bright
16 Abraham Lincoln.....	4-18	"	March 4, 1861	Illinois	K'ntucky Repub'l'n	{ C. Breckinridge Hannibal Hamlin
17 Andrew Johnson.....	3-7-8	"	April 15, 1865	Tennessee	N.C. Carol'a Repub'l'n	Andrew Johnson
18 Ulysses Simpson Grant.....	8	"	March 4, 1869	Illinois	Ohio	Lafayette S. Foster
19 Rutherford Burchard Hayes.....	4	"	March 5, 1877	Ohio	Repub'l'n	Benjamin F. Wade
20 James Abram Garfield.....	13-24	"	March 4, 1881	Ohio	Repub'l'n	{ Schuyler Colfax Henry Wilson
21 Chester Allen Arthur.....	3	11-24	"	Vermont	Repub'l'n	{ Thomas W. Ferry William A. Wheeler Chester A. Arthur David Davis
22 Grover Cleveland.....			Sept. 20, 1881	New York	N. Jersey Democrat	{ George F. Edmunds Thomas A. Hendricks
			March 4, 1885	New York		

LESSON XXXIX.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIONS
OF THE PRESIDENTS.

George Washington.

- { 1. Hamilton's financial plan.
- 2. Establishing the place for the seat of government.
- 3. The organization of the territory south-west of the Ohio.
- 4. War with the Miami Indians, 1790.
- 5. Vermont admitted into the Union as the fourteenth State, 1791.
- 6. St. Clair's defeat, 1790.
- 7. United States Bank established, 1791.
- 8. Kentucky admitted into the Union, 1792.

- 1. Whiskey rebellion, 1794.
- 2. Wayne defeated the Indians near Waynesfield, compelling them to cede to the United States all the territory east of the line drawn from Fort Recovery to the mouth of the Kentucky river, 1793.
- 3. Boundary between U.S. and Louisiana settled, 1795.
- 4. Spain granted free navigation of the Mississippi river to the Americans, 1795.
- 5. Tripolitan war, 1795.
- 6. Tennessee admitted into the Union, 1796.

John Adams.

LESSON XL.

- { 1. Quasi war.
- 2. Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the U. S. army.
- 3. Napoleon Bonaparte became first consul of France, putting an end to the Quasi war.
- 4. Death of Washington, Dec. 14, 1799.
- 5. Congress assembled at Washington, 1800.

— — — — —

Thomas Jefferson.	1. The abolition of internal revenues.
	2. Ohio admitted into the Union, 1803.
	3. Mississippi territory organized.
	4. The purchase of Louisiana from France, for \$11,- 250,000, 1803.
	5. End of the Tripolitan war, June 4th, 1805.
	6. Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel, 1804.
Thomas Jefferson.	1. Michigan territory organized, 1805.
	2. Western exploration of Clark and Lewis, 1805.
	3. Burr and Blannerhassett's treason, 1804.
	4. Difficulties between the American and British com- merce.
	5. The Embargo Act, 1807.
	6. First steamboat invented by Robert Fulton, called the Clermont, 1807.

LESSON XLI.

James Madison.	I.	1. The Embargo Act repealed, 1808. 2. War in Indian Territory, 1810. 3. Louisiana admitted into the Union, 1812. 4. War of 1812 begun.
	II.	1. Perry's victory on Lake Erie. 2. Death of Tecumseh. 3. War with the Creek Indians in Alabama, 1813. 4. The capitol at Washington burned by the British, 1814. 5. Treaty of peace signed at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 14, 1814. 6. Indiana admitted into the Union, 1816. 7. U. S. colonization society organized, 1816.

James Monroe.

I.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mississippi admitted into the Union, 1817. 2. Trouble with the Seminole Indians, in Georgia, 1817. 3. Florida ceded to the U. S. by Spain for \$5,000,-000, Feb. 22, 1819. 4. Illinois admitted into the Union, 1818. 5. Alabama admitted into the Union, 1819. 6. Maine separated from Massachusetts and admitted into the Union, 1820.
II.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Missouri compromise, 1821. 2. Missouri admitted into the Union, 1821. 3. Piracy in the West Indies, 1822. 4. The Monroe Doctrine, 1823. 5. Lafayette visited America, 1824. <hr/>

LESSON XLII.

J. Q. Adams.

I.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the fourth of July, 1826. 2. The tariff question discussed, 1828. 3. Protective duties laid on special articles.
----	---

I.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President vetoed a bill for rechartering a United States bank. 2. A convention of the people of South Carolina in opposition to the tariff law. 3. Ex-President Monroe died July 4th, 1831.
----	--

II.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial panic of 1836-37. 2. Arkansas admitted into the Union, 1836. 3. Ex-President Madison died, 1836. 4. Indian territory organized, 1834. 5. Great fire in New York city, burning thirty acres of buildings, 1835. 6. Patent Office and Post Office burned at Washington, 1836. 7. Michigan admitted into the Union, 1837.
-----	---

Andrew Jackson.

Martin Van Buren. { 1. The Independent Treasury Bill, 1837.
 2. Canada attempted to establish its independence,
 1837.
 3. Close of the Seminole war, 1839.

LESSON XLIII.

Wm. H. { 1. Called a special session of Congress.
 Harrison. { 2. Died one month after his inauguration.

John Tyler. { 1. Repeal of the Independent Treasury Bill.
 2. President vetoed a bill for rechartering a U. S. bank.
 3. All members of the Cabinet resigned their offices except Webster.
 4. North-eastern boundary of the United States settled,
 1841.
 5. Dorr's rebellion, 1842.
 6. Trouble with the Mormons, who left their settlement in Jackson county, Missouri, 1839, and settled at Narvoo, Ill.
 7. The question agitated of annexing Texas.
 8. The first telegraph dispatch sent May 29, 1844.

Jas. K. Polk. { 1. Mexican war, 1845.
 2. Treaty of peace signed Feb. 2d, 1848.
 3. Gold discovered in California by Sutter, 1848.
 4. Gen. Jackson died, 1845.
 5. J. Q. Adams died, 1848.
 6. Wisconsin admitted into the Union 1848.

LESSON XLIV.

Zachary Taylor. { 1. John C. Calhoun died, 1850.
 2. California admitted into the Union, 1850.
 3. Great disputes on the slavery question.
 4. The Omnibus Bill proposed by Henry Clay, 1850.
 5. President Taylor died July 9th, 1850.

Millard Fillmore.

- { 1. Omnibus Bill passed, 1850.
- 2. An attempt by a few Americans to conquer Cuba, 1850.
- 3. Difficulty with England with regard to the coast fisheries of Newfoundland.
- 4. Henry Clay died, 1852.
- 5. Daniel Webster died, 1852.
- 6. Dr. Kane explored the northern regions, 1853.

Franklin Pierce.

- { 1. Death of Vice-President William R. King.
- 2. Route for a Pacific railroad explored, 1853.
- 3. The Gadson purchase, 1853.
- 4. Commercial privileges agreed to between the United States and Japan, 1854.
- 5. Kansas-Nebraska Bill passed 1854.

LESSON XLV.

James Buchanan.

- { 1. Trouble with the Mormons.
- 2. First telegraph cable completed across the Atlantic, 1858.
- 3. Minnesota admitted into the Union, 1858.
- 4. Oregon admitted into the Union, 1859.
- 5. The Dred Scott Bill, 1857
- 9. John Brown's raid, 1859.
- 7. Secession of South Carolina, 1860.
- 8. The government called the Confederate States of America was formed Feb. 4, 1861.
- 9. The election of Jefferson Davis for President and Alexander H. Stevens for Vice-President of the Confederate States, Feb. 8, 1861.

LESSON XLVI.

— — —

I. Abraham Lincoln.	1. Beginning of the civil war, 1861. 2. Fort Sumpter fired on, 1861. 3. The capture of Mason and Slidell from the British steamer Trent. 4. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation January 1, 1863. 5. The Conscription Act, March 3, 1863. 6. West Virginia separated from the old State and admitted into the Union, 1863. 7. The Red River expedition, 1864. 8. Gen. Grant appointed commander-in-chief of all the Union armies in the United States, March 2d, 1864. 9. Sherman began his march to the sea, November 14, 1864. 10. Nevada admitted into the Union, 1864.
II. Abraham Lincoln.	1. End of the Civil War, 1865. 2. Lincoln visited Richmond three days after it was evacuated by Lee's army. 3. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, and the stabbing of Secretary Seward by Lewis Payne Powell, April 14, 1865.

LESSON XLVII.

Andrew Johnson.	1. The Amnesty Proclamation, May 29th, 1865. 2. Nebraska admitted into the Union, 1867. 3. Alaska purchased of Russia for \$7,200,000, 1867. 4. A dispute between the President and Congress with regard to the re-organization of the Southern States. 5. Tenure of Office Bill, 1867. 6. The impeachment of the President. 7. The Fourteenth Amendment, 1868.
-----------------	---

U. S. Grant.

I.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Fifteenth Amendment, 1870. 2. Alabama claims settled for \$15,500,000, 1872. 3. Chicago fire, burning 2,100 acres of buildings, 1871. 4. Death of Horace Greely, 1872. 5. Sixty-five acres of Boston burned, 1872. 6. Modoc war, 1872.
II.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Credit Mobilier Investigation, 1873. 2. The Jay Cooke failure, 1873. 3. Ex-President Johnson died, 1875. 4. Centennial of American independence, 1876. 5. The massacre of Gen. Custer and his whole command, 1877. 6. Colorado admitted into the Union, 1876. 7. War with the Sioux Indians, 1877. 8. Dispute between the Republicans and Democrats with regard to the election of the President.

LESSON XLVIII.

R. B. Hayes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The great railroad strike, 1877. 2. War in Idaho with the Nez Perce Indians, 1877. 3. Death of William Cullen Bryant, 1878. 4. The Murphy Temperance movement, 1877-78. 5. The resumption of specie payment, Jan. 1, 1879.
James A. Garfield.	<p>While waiting at the depot at Washington for the departure of the train for Long Branch, he was shot by Charles Guiteau (Git-to) and mortally wounded, suffering until the 19th of September, 1881, when he died.</p>
C. A. Arthur.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Guiteau hung for the assassination of Garfield, June 30th, 1882. The Red Cross Society, 1882. New Orleans Exposition, 1884.

LESSON XLIX.

EXPLANATIONS TO IMPORTANT EVENTS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Q. What was Hamilton's financial plan ?

A. That the debt of the United States due to American citizens as well as the debt of individual states, should be assumed by the general government, and that all should be paid.

Q. What party opposed this plan ?

A. The anti-Federal party.

Q. Where was the seat of government fixed ?

A. It was to be at Philadelphia for ten years, and afterward at some locality on the Potomac.

Q. What was the cause of the war with the Miami Indians in 1790.

A. The Indians were trying to recover the land which they had ceded to the United States.

JOHN ADAMS.

Q. What was the cause of the Americans being connected with the Quasi war ?

A. The French wanted the Americans to form a league with them against Great Britain, which they would not do.

Q. Who were sent by congress to negotiate peace ?

A. Elbridge Gerry, John Marshall and Charles Pinckney.

Q. How were these ambassadors received ?

A. The French Directory refused to receive them unless they would pay into the French treasury a quarter of a million of dollars.

Q. Upon this request what did Pinckney reply ?

A. That the United States had millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute.

LESSON L.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Q. What led to the duel of Burr and Hamilton ?

A. Burr was a candidate for governor of New York, and was defeated by a large majority, owing to the influence of Hamilton.

Q. What was the character of Burr?

A. He was a man of great talent, but little principle.

Q. What position did Burr hold at the time of the duel?

A. He was Vice President of the United States.

Q. What can you say of Hamilton?

A. He was a man of wonderful talent, and had won the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

Q. Describe Burr and Blannerhassett's treason.

A. After the death of Hamilton, Burr's political career was at an end. He took up his residence with Blannerhassett, an Irish exile, on an island in the Ohio river. He and Blannerhassett made a scheme to raise a military force, invade Mexico, detach the Southwestern States from the Union and overthrow the Government of the United States. The plan was discovered, Burr was arrested in Alabama, taken to Richmond to be tried for treason. He was acquitted for want of sufficient proof.

Q. What was the embargo act of 1807?

A. It was an act by which all American vessels were detained in the ports of the United States.

Q. On what river was the first steamboat run?

A. On the Hudson.

LESSON LI.

JAMES MADISON.

Q. What was the cause of war in Indian Territory 1810?

A. The rapid advancement of civilization westward had caused the Indians to become jealous of the whites.

Q. Describe the war with the Creek Indians in Alabama and Georgia in 1813.

A. The Creeks attacked Fort Mimms and massacred nearly four hundred persons of both sexes, who had fled to that place for safety. General Jackson charged upon them at Horseshoe Bend with such effect as to kill and drown six hundred of them and capture the rest.

Q. What was the object of the U. S. Colonization Society?

A. To provide a refuge for free persons of color.

JAMES MONROE.

Q. What was the Missouri Compromise?

A. A bill defining the limits of slavery. All States north

of latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$ and all territories west of the Mississippi should be free.

Q. Who proposed this bill?

A. Henry Clay.

Q. What was the Monroe Doctrine?

A. That the American Continents are not subject to colonization by any European power.

LESSON LII.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Q. Where was the first railroad in the United States? When was it built?

A. From Albany to Schenectady in 1833.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Q. What was the Nullification Ordinance?

A. It declared the tariff laws "null and void" and that the State (South Carolina) would secede from the Union if force should be employed to collect any revenue.

Q. What was the cause of the panic of 1836-37?

A. The United States Bank had been done away with. In 1833 Jackson ordered the money removed from the United States vaults and distributed among certain State banks. The bank thereupon contracted its loans. Money became scarce and people were unable to pay their debts.

Q. What was the Specie Circular?

A. It was an order issued by Jackson by which land agents were directed to receive nothing but coin in payment for the lands.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Q. What was the Independent Treasury Bill?

A. It proposed that the public funds were to be kept in a treasury established for that special purpose.

JOHN TYLER.

Q. Why did all the members of Tyler's Cabinet except Webster resign?

A. On account of Tyler vetoing a bill for rechartering a United States bank.

Q. What was the first dispatch ever sent by telegraph?

A. The nomination of Polk for President.

Q. What were the anti-rent difficulties?

A. The tenants of some of the old patroon estates in New York refused to pay the rent. Some disguised themselves as Indians and tarred and feathered those who paid the rent and killed some of the officers who served warrants upon them.

JAMES K. POLK.

Q. What was the Fugitive Slave Law?

A. It provided for the return of slaves to their owners who had escaped to a free State.

LESSON LIII.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Q. What was the nature of the Omnibus Bill?

A. A bill had been proposed to admit California as a free State. This caused great dissatisfaction between the North and the South. The South claimed that the Missouri compromise line extended to the Pacific and guaranteed slavery in California. The North claimed that the Missouri compromise had respect only to the Louisiana purchase. The Omnibus bill was proposed by Henry Clay as a compromise of the difficulty.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Q. Why did the Americans attempt to conquer Cuba in 1850?

A. Because they thought the Cubans were anxious to annex themselves to the United States.

Q. What is the passing of the Omnibus Bill said to have done?

A. To postpone the civil war for ten years.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Q. What was the nature of the Gadsden Purchase?

A. Trouble arose between Mexico and the United States in regard to the boundary line of the two countries. It was settled by the United States paying Mexico \$10,000,000 and receiving 27,000 square miles of territory south of the Gila (He-lah) river.

Q. What was the Kansas-Nebraska Bill?

A. It had relation to Kansas and Nebraska and proposed

that the people of the territories should decide whether it should be free or bond.

Q. Of what was this bill a violation?

A. Of the Missouri compromise.

Q. Who proposed the Kansas-Nebraska Bill?

A. Stephen A. Douglas.

Q. How did the passage of this bill affect the inhabitants of Kansas?

A. Kansas was a scene of lawless violence for several years.

LESSON LIV.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Q. What was the Dred Scott decision?

A. The Supreme Court of the United States had decided that the slave owners might take their slaves into any State in the Union without forfeiting authority over them. Dred Scott, a slave, claimed his freedom on the ground that he had been taken into a free State. The decision was against him.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Q. What did Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation declare?

A. It declared that on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward and forever free.

Q. What was the conscription act of 1863?

A. It was an act by which the President was authorized to recruit the army, if necessary, by a draft.

Q. What was the object of the Red River expedition, 1864?

A. To capture Shreveport, the seat of the Confederate Government of Louisiana.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Q. What was the nature of the Amnesty Proclamation?

A. It granted pardon to all persons except those specified in certain classes, who had taken part in upholding the Confederacy.

Q. What is the fourteenth amendment to the constitution ?

A. It guarantees equal civil rights to all and bases representation in each of the States on the number of voters.

Q. What was the tenure of Office Bill ?

A. It declares that persons holding or appointed to any civil office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been, in like manner, appointed and duly qualified.

Q. For what was the impeachment trial of President Johnson ?

A. Difference in political views between him and Congress. Also a violation of the tenure of office bill by trying to remove Secretary Stanton from office.

LESSON LV.

U. S. GRANT.

Q. What was the fifteenth amendment ?

A. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Q. What were the Alabama claims ?

A. They were claims for damages done by British cruisers during the civil war.

Q. Why were they called Alabama claims ?

A. On account of most of the damage being done by the cruiser Alabama.

Q. What was the cause of the Modoc war ?

A. The Modoc Indians occupying the southern shore of Lake Klamath, Oregon, were ordered by the Government to remove to a new reservation. This they refused to do, after which a war followed.

Q. What was the nature of the Credit Mobelier swindle ?

A. The Credit Mobelier was a joint stock company organized in 1863 for the purpose of building public works. In 1867 a company who were constructing the Pacific railroad bought the charter of the Credit Mobelier and the stock increased to \$3,750,000. In 1872 it became known that a great share of the stock was owned by members of Congress. This threw the matter almost entirely in their own hands. It was one of the greatest swindles ever known.

R. B. HAYES.

Q. Describe the great railroad strike of 1877.

A. It was a great effort of the railroad hands to obtain higher wages. In their efforts they destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. After considerable bloodshed they were quelled by the militia.

Q. What was the cause of the trouble with the Nez Perce Indians?

A. The Government had purchased a part of their territory in 1854, but some of the chiefs had refused to ratify the compact and remained at large, committing their depredations. In 1877 they were completely conquered by General Howard and Colonel Miles, the Indians being nearly all killed or taken prisoners.

C. A. ARTHUR.

Q. What was the Red Cross Society?

A. It was an organized system of National relief.

LESSON LVI.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Appointed by	Time Served.
John Jay	Washington	1789 to 1801
John Marshall	Jefferson	1801 to 1835
Roger B. Taney	Jackson	1835 to 1864
Salmon P. Chase	Lincoln	1864 to 1873
Morrison R. Waite	Grant	1873 to —

LESSON LVII.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF GOVERNMENT THAT EXISTED DURING
THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

1. The London Company was a commercial corporation.
2. Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were Proprietary Governments.
3. A Royal Government was one in which the king appointed a governor to rule. New Hampshire, New York, New

Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were Provisional or Royal Governments.

4. A Charter Government was one in which the king gave the colonists a charter, or written instrument, granting to them certain privileges and political rights.

5. The Plymouth Colony had a government formed independently of any king, company, or proprietor.

6. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, were chartered colonies.

7. The Colonies all became Royal Provinces before the Revolution.

LESSON LVIII.

QUESTIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S.

Q. What is the Constitution of the United States?

A. It is a written instrument which contains the general laws that govern the States in their relation to each other.

Q. Of what branches does the Congress of the United States consist?

A. Of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Q. Of what is the Senate composed?

A. Of two Senators from each State.

Q. How are Senators chosen?

A. By the Legislatures of the States.

Q. How long do they serve?

A. Six years.

Q. Into how many classes are they divided?

A. Three.

Q. How are their seats vacated?

A. Those of the first class are vacated at the expiration of two years; those of the second class at the expiration of four years; and those of the third class at the expiration of six years. In this way one-third are chosen every two years.

Q. How old must a Senator be?

A. Thirty years old.

Q. How long must a man be a citizen of the United States before he can become a Senator?

A. Nine years.

Q. What must he be a citizen of when elected?

A. He must be a citizen of the State from which he is elected.

Q. Who is President of the Senate?

A. The Vice-President of the United States.

Q. Of what is the House of Representatives composed?

A. Of members chosen by the people of the several states.

Q. How long do they serve?

A. Two years.

Q. How old must a man be before he can become a Representative?

A. Twenty-five years old.

Q. How long a citizen of the United States?

A. Seven years.

Q. Of what must he be a citizen?

A. Of the State in which he shall be chosen.

Q. How many Representatives are sent from each State?

A. One for about every 152,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is the Speaker of the House of Representatives chosen?

A. By the majority of the votes of the members.

Q. What compensation do Senators and Representatives receive?

A. Five thousand dollars a year and twenty cents a mile going to and from Washington.

Q. When and where does Congress meet?

A. In Washington city on the first Monday in December, each year.

LESSON LIX.

Q. What is an elector?

A. One who is entitled to vote.

Q. What is census?

A. An official report in which the enumeration of the people, with their property statements, pursuits, etc. It is to be taken every ten years.

Q. When vacancies occur in the representation of any State how is it filled?

A. By the Governor of the State.

Q. Who becomes President of the Senate when the Vice President of the United States is absent?

A. The Senate elects one *pro tem.*

Q. What sole power belongs to the Senate?

A. To try all impeachments.

Q. How may the President of the United States be punished for crime in office?

A. He shall be impeached by the House of Representatives and tried by the Senate. The Chief Justice of the United States shall preside.

Q. What majority shall be necessary for conviction?

A. Two thirds majority of the members present.

Q. What is the extent of judgment against a convicted President?

A. It shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualifies him to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in the United States.

Q. What is the difference between judgment and indictment?

A. Judgment is the decision of the Judge or Court before whom the case is tried. Indictment is the written accusation of crime made by a grand jury.

Q. How are the President and Vice President elected?

A. The people of the several States elect persons called electors and these electors vote for the President and Vice President.

Q. Where do the electors vote?

A. In their respective States, their votes being sealed and sent to the President of the Senate at Washington.

Q. In case of the death or removal of the President who then becomes President?

A. The Vice President.

Q. In case of the death or removal of both President and Vice President who then becomes President?

A. The president of the Senate *pro tempore.*

Q. If there is no President of the Senate who then becomes President of the United States?

A. The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LESSON LX.

Q. What salary does the President get?

A. \$50,000 a year.

Q. What salary does the Vice President get?

A. \$8,000 a year.

Q. Of what is the Supreme Court of the United States composed?

A. Of one Chief Justice and eight associate justices.

Q. How are they appointed?

A. By the President.

Q. For what length of time?

A. During life or good behavior.

Q. What salary does the Chief Justice get?

A. \$10,500 a year.

Q. What salaries do the associate justices get?

A. \$10,000 a year.

Q. After a bill has passed both houses of Congress what must be done with it?

A. It must be presented to the President of the United States and receive his signature before it can become a law.

Q. What if the President refuses to sign it (or veto it as it is called)?

A. He shall then return it with his objections to the House where it originated.

Q. What is then necessary to be done before it can become a law?

A. It must pass that House by two thirds majority, after which it must be sent to the other House with the President's objection and receive two thirds majority in that House; it then becomes a law.

Q. If the President fails to return a bill within ten days (Sundays excepted) what does it then become?

A. It then becomes a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress, by their adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

LESSON LXI.

REQUIRE THE PUPILS TO PUT THE FOLLOWING LESSON ON THE BOARD WITHOUT BOOKS:

U. S. Officers.	President.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Natural born citizen of the U. S. Required age 35 years. Salary \$50,000 a year. Term four years.
	Vice President.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Natural born citizen of the U. S. Required age 35 years. Salary \$8,000 a year. Term four years.
	Senator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Citizen of the U. S. nine years. At the time a citizen of the State from which elected. Two from each State. Required age 30 years. Elected by the Legislature of the several States. Term six years. Salary \$5,000 a year.
	Representative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Citizen of the U. S. seven years. At the time a citizen of the State from which elected. Required age 25 years. Elected by the people of the several States. One for every 152,000 inhabitants. Term two years. Salary \$5,000 a year.
	Chief Justice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Appointed by the President. Salary \$10,500 a year. Term during life or good behavior.
	Associate Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> { Appointed by the President. Salary \$10,000 a year. Term during life or good behavior.

Constitution of the United States.

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualification requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, excluding those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Person. The actual

Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each house shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all

Cases except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Vote of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of

Representatives according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States ; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States ;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States ;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes ;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States ;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States ;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads ;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries ;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court ;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations ;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water ;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years ;

To provide and maintain a Navy ;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces ;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Services of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by

Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings ;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior of the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another ; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law ; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States ; And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any, King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance or Confederation ; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal ; coin Money ; emit Bills of Credit ; make any Thing but gold and

silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows.

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President

and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he may have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emoluments from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath of Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn

them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. The Judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist

only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceeding shall be proved, and Effect, thereof.

SECTION 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held on Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union ; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State ; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory of other Property belonging to the United States ; and nothing in the Constitution shall be so construed to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion ; and on Application of

the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments of this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner effect the first fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religtous Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. **In Witness** whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Name,

GEO. WASHINGTON—
Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON

NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORMAN

RUFUS KING

Connecticut.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON

ROGER SHERMAN

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey.

WIL: LIVINGSTON

WM. PATERSON

DAVID BREARLEY

JONA: DAYTON

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN

THOS. FITZSIMONS

THOMAS MIFFLIN

JARED INGERSOLL

ROBT. MORRIS

JAMES WILSON

GEO. CLYMER

GOUV MORRIS

Delaware.

GEO. READ

RICHARD BASSETT

JACO: BROOM

GUNNING BEDFORD Jun

JOHN DICKINSON

Maryland.

JAMES MCHENRY

DANL. CARROLL

DAN OF ST. THOS. JENIFER

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR—

JAMES MADISON Jr.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT

HU WILLIAMSON

RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEGE

CHARLES PINCKNEY

CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY

PIERCE BUTLER

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW

ABR BALDWIN

Attest

WILLIAM JACKSON *Secretary*

Article in Addition to, and Amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, Proposed by Congress, and Ratified by the Legislatures of the several States Pursuant to the fifth Article of the Original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particu-

larly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the

greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Declaration of Independence.

HEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station, to which the laws of nature, and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations until his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns; and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with

circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved, from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved, and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

John Hancock.	William Floyd.	George Clymer.	Benjamin Harrison.
Josiah Bartlett.	Philip Livingston.	James Smith.	Thomas Nelson, Jun.
William Whipple.	Francis Lewis,	George Taylor.	Francis Lightfoot Lee
Matthew Thornton.	Lewis Morris.	James Wilson.	Carter Braxton.
Samuel Adams.	Richard Stockton.	George Ross.	William Hooper.
John Adams.	John Witherspoon.	Cæsar Rodney.	Joseph Hewes.
Robert Treat Paine.	Francis Hopkinson.	George Read.	John Penn.
Elbridge Gerry.	John Hart.	Samuel Chase.	Edward Rutledge.
Stephen Hopkins.	Abraham Clark.	William Paca.	Thomas Heyward, Jr.
William Ellery.	Thomas M'Kean.	Thomas Stone.	Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Roger Sherman.	Robert Morris.	Charles Carroll.	Arthur Middleton.
Samuel Huntington.	Benjamin Rush.	George Wythe.	Button Gwinnett.
William Williams.	Benjamin Franklin.	Richard Henry Lee.	Lyman Hall.
Oliver Wolcott.	John Morton.	Thomas Jefferson.	George Walton.

INDEX.

Kinds of History.....	5
History of America previous to Columbus Discovery.....	6
The Eleven Families of the American Indians.....	6
Names of Noted Indians.....	7
The Early Discoverers.....	7
Christopher Columbus.....	8
Juan Ponce de Leon.....	8
Ferdinand Magellan.....	9
De Narvaez.....	9
Hernando de Soto.....	10
Gasper Cortereal.....	11
Giovanni Verazzano.....	11
James Carter.....	12
Samuel de Champlain.....	13
Settlement of St. Augustine.....	14
Settlement of Virginia.....	14
Government of Virginia, first Charter.....	16
Government of Virginia, second Charter.....	17
Government of Virginia, third Charter.....	17
Settlement of New England.....	18
Settlement of Middle and Southern States.....	20
Battles of the French and Indian War	21
General Questions on French and Indian War.....	22
Battles of the Revolution.....	24
General Questions on the Revolution, etc.....	24
Battles of the War of 1812.....	32
General Questions on the War of 1812.....	32
Battles of the Mexican War.....	35
General Questions on the Mexican War.....	35
Battles of the Civil War.....	37
General Questions on the Civil War.....	40
Commanders of the French and Indian War.....	47
Commanders of the Revolutionary War.....	48
Commanders of the War of 1812.....	48
Commanders of the Mexican War.....	48
Commanders of the Civil War.....	48
Wars and Rebellions with Which the United States Have Been Connected.....	49
Causes of Wars and Rebellions.....	49
Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States.....	52
Principal Events Under the Administration of the Presidents.....	53
Explanations to Important Events.....	60
Chief Justices of the United States.....	66
Forms of Government that Existed During the Colonial Period.....	66
Questions on the Constitution of the United States.....	67
United States Officers.....	71
Constitution of the United States.....	72
Declaration of Independence.....	89



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 011 462 685 5